

U.K. against embargo

NATIONS, New York, Oct. 19 (AFP). — will veto a resolution calling for a compulsory embargo on arms supplies to South Africa, representatives James Murray told the Security Council here.

Other development 46 African states today in the General Assembly to condemn the presence in the Comoro island of Mayotte mission and a threat to the security of all

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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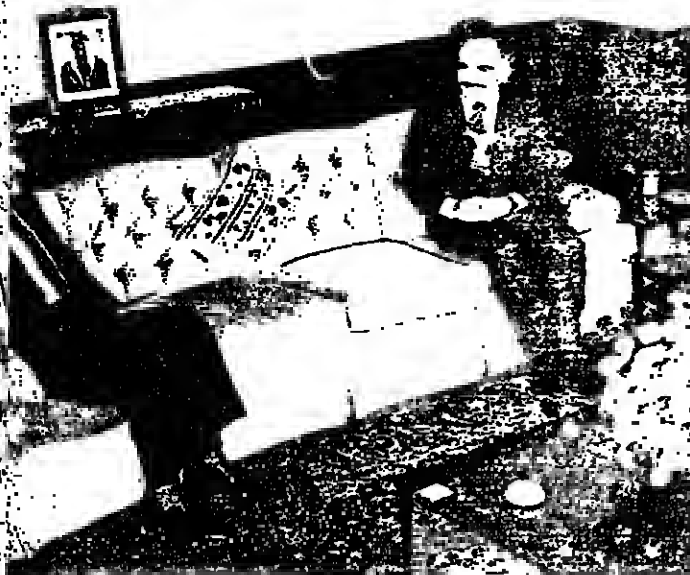
Price : 50 fils

Israeli banker detained

TEL AVIV, Oct. 19 (AFP). — Public confidence in Israeli officialdom appeared to be jeopardised by the jailing today of Asher Yadin, who was about to become governor of the Bank of Israel. A Tel Aviv court ordered his detention at the request of police for the duration of an investigation of suspected embezzlement, or pending trial if charges are made against him.

The court also suspended him as general director of the Sickness Insurance Fund of the Histadruth, Israel's powerful union confederation.

President Assad, King Hussein review Riyadh summit results



Assad and President Assad are seen during their talks here Tuesday. (JNA photo).



at the Syrian-Jordanian talks here Tuesday are (left to right) Prince Hassan, Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam, Syrian and Syrian Information Minister Ahmad. (JNA photo).

(JNA). — President Hafez Assad of Syria left here for Tuesday evening after a stop-over here during which he held talks at the Royal Palace and reviewed the results of the conference with His Majesty King Hussein.

Official Jordan News Agency said that during the meeting Assad and President Assad made a comprehensive review of the Riyadh conference, as well as future steps and a situation in general. The agency adds that King Hussein commended the conference results and hopes they would become a point in the Lebanese crisis, in the interest of Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and security, and the interests of the Arab world and Arab solidarity.

King also hoped that the coming stage in the Middle East and Arab relations would take a positive course towards action and concerted efforts for the reinforcement of the Arab world, the agency adds.

The meeting was attended on the Jordanian side by His Majesty King Hussein, Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam, Syrian Information Minister Ahmad, Syrian Ambassador in Amman, Abdul Karim Khaddam, and the Syrian Ambassador in Amman, Abdul Karim Khaddam.

On the Syrian side the meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam.

King Hussein gave a luncheon banquet in honour of the president, which was attended by Prince Hassan and members of the Jordanian and Syrian sides which took part in the talks.

Hebron curfew lifted after 16 days

HEBRON, Oct. 19 (R). — Citizens of this Arab town returned to work today after the longest curfew imposed in the occupied West Bank was lifted at dawn.

Israeli officials, announcing that the 16-day curfew was over, said the Ibrahim Harem would be reopened to Moslems and Jews tomorrow under strict security.

The curfew, which confined more than 40,000 people to their homes, was introduced after ultra-nationalist Jews broke into the Haram, desecrated a copy of the Quran and ran amuck through the Arab town.

A group of young Moslems later damaged Jewish Torah scrolls.

A synagogue has been set up in the Haram following its partition by order of Israeli Defence Minister, Shimon Peres, who is also the military governor of the occupied territories.

The defence ministry announced that five times for prayer by Jews and Moslems would be strictly observed in the future and said special security forces would be stationed there permanently to prevent further trouble.

The weekly Ha'olam Hazeir reported on Oct. 13 that the curfew had been imposed on Hebron partly to allow the Israeli authorities time to secretly repair damages caused to the Haram by the ultra-nationalist Jews.

The Hebron marketplace was packed today as families stocked up after the curfew.

A week after the curfew was imposed, the Israeli authorities began to allow in basic supplies and gifts of food from other Arab towns in the West Bank and lifted the curfew for an hour each day for shopping.

Officials at the mayor's office said they were flooded with letters and telegrams of support from West Bank councils and Arab organisations during the 16 days.

In a separate development, Palestinian commandos said they had carried out four operations against Israeli targets over the past two days, including the blowing up of the Beersheba-Tel Aviv railway line today, killing or wounding a number of soldiers.

The Palestine news agency Wafa quoted a commando spokesman as saying that as a result several carriages were derailed and traffic was still suspended at midday.

The other operations were against a bus carrying Israeli soldiers in Nablus, on the occupied West Bank, today and a paramilitary youth club in Petah Tikva, near Tel Aviv, yesterday, the spokesman said.

He added that the guerrillas also destroyed an Israeli military vehicle in Jerusalem on Sunday.

Israeli police sources meanwhile said that a bomb exploded in an empty bus in Tel Aviv today which had brought Arab labourers from the West Bank to work in Israel.

They said they had opened an investigation into the incident.

Lebanese fighting slackens after Riyadh summit decision to bolster peace forces

BEIRUT, Oct. 19 (R). — Fighting appeared to slacken in most of Lebanon today after the announcement of an Arab plan for ending the civil war, but Palestinian and leftwing forces battled with rightists for a village in the south. Most Lebanese political leaders were cautiously optimistic over the plan, drawn up by six Arab leaders at a summit conference in the Saudi Arabian capital of Riyadh. Prime Minister Rashid Karami, a Moslem who was unable to find a way out of Lebanon to attend the Riyadh meeting, said: "Some groups may have reservations about the result, but it is the best that could be done."

The plan calls for a ceasefire starting at 6 a.m. local time on Thursday, backed by a 30,000-strong Arab peace-keeping force.

Leftist leader Kamal Junblatt said that if Egypt, Iraq and Algeria join the proposed force then "we have reached safety."

Phalangist leader Pierre Gemayel, head of the largest force on the rightist-Christian side of the 18-month-old war, welcomed the Riyadh plan. He said that if Palestinian commandos observe their pledge not to interfere in Lebanese

Waldheim says Sinai force is peace imperative

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 19 (R). — Secretary General Kurt Waldheim today recommended a further one year extension of the U.N. Emergency Force (UNEF) in Sinai when its present mandate expires on Oct. 24.

But he said that if there was no progress in efforts to achieve a Middle East settlement, the situation would "inevitably remain unstable in spite of peace-keeping and other arrangements."

In a report to the Security Council covering the 12-month period since UNEF's mandate was last extended by the Security Council, he said the presence of the force had undoubtedly been a major factor in maintaining the ceasefire established after the October 1973 Arab-Israeli war and reaffirmed by the September 1975 agreement between Egypt and Israel.

"Welcome though these developments are, we should ever be mindful of the essential role of a peace-keeping force in an area of conflict -- namely, to maintain quiet and to create an atmosphere conducive to the active search for the peaceful solution of underlying political problems," Mr. Waldheim said.

UNEF at present consists of 4,174 troops from seven countries -- Australia (44), Canada (871), Finland (640), Ghana (597), Indonesia (510), Poland (865) and Sweden (647).

They are assisted by 124 military observers seconded from the U.N. Truce Supervision Organisation.

In a separate report today on his efforts to secure a political settlement in the Middle East, Mr. Waldheim said that while there was general agreement on the necessity of resuming negotiations, there were still important differences of view among the parties concerned.

He said he would continue his efforts towards the resumption of the negotiating process.

This report focussed largely on the known results of an initiative he launched last April 1 when the secretary general handed identical notes to the representatives of all the parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), requesting their views on ways of breaking the present impasse.

The Arab side, together with the Soviet Union, one of the co-chairmen of the Geneva Middle East Peace Conference which last met in December 1973, seeks a resumption of the conference with the participation of the PLO.

Israel has also said it favours a return to Geneva, but only with the original participants -- meaning without the PLO.

The United States, the other Geneva co-chairman, has told Mr. Waldheim that it intends pursuing contacts with the parties on efforts to bring about a settlement as soon as the situation has improved in Lebanon.

affairs, the agreement would remove the most important cause of the conflict.

Radio stations reported sporadic shelling and shooting in Beirut and around the besieged leftist-held port of Tripoli, but the main military action was at the village of Ayshiyeh in southern Lebanon.

Reuter correspondent Nazih Mustafa reported from the area that Palestinian commandos and their Lebanese leftwing allies stormed the predominantly Christian village before dawn and fighting went on through the day.

Pro-left Beirut Radio said seven leftist militiamen had been ambushed and killed in Ayshiyeh.

The village lies 10 kms from the Israeli border, near which leftwing and rightwing forces have clashed in recent weeks.

Shelling persisted in Beirut tonight and radio stations on both sides urged people to keep off the street.

An estimated 80 people were killed and 200 wounded yesterday in shelling which damaged schools and hospitals in both sectors of the capital.

Taking part in the Riyadh summit were the leaders of Saudi Arabia, Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, Kuwait and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The three-day summit also reconciled Presidents Hafez Assad of Syria and Anwar Sadat of Egypt after more than a year steadily worsening relations between the two countries. From Cairo, the official Middle East News Agency said the two countries had agreed to restore full diplomatic relations.

The details of the ceasefire agreement were worked out by Lebanese President Elias Sarkis, Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat and

the foreign ministers of the other four countries.

Last night they were approved by the six leaders, who pledged themselves to respect Lebanon's unity and integrity and guarantee the continued existence and security of the PLO.

As the Arab leaders returned home from Riyadh, Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi announced the Arab League would meet at full summit level next Monday, Oct. 25.

Mr. Fahmi said league foreign ministers would meet in Cairo tomorrow for preparatory talks.

Before leaving Riyadh, President Sarkis said of the peace plan, "It is good to adopt positive resolutions, but they still have to be adequately applied."

President Assad today declared himself "very optimistic about the positive achievements of the conference."

Speaking to newsmen in Riyadh, he said that if Syria had not intervened in Lebanon, either the Palestinian commando movement would have been finished or Lebanon would have been destroyed and sectarian mini-states set up in its place.

In Beirut, the Palestinian news agency Wafa said the commando movement would work "sincerely and positively" for the success of the Riyadh agreement.

Criticism of the plan came from Phalangist military chief Bechir Gemayel, who said it contained nothing new.

What he claimed to be the "essential cause" of the civil war -- the continued military and political presence of the Palestinians on Lebanese soil -- was unchanged, he said.

Mr. Arafat arrived in Baghdad from Riyadh today, Baghdad Radio

reported, but did not say how long he would be in Iraq.

A "reliable source" in Kuwait quoted by AFP said Mr. Arafat would go to Damascus shortly to confer with Syrian leaders on the application of the Riyadh decisions on Lebanon.

On the Lebanese political front, Mr. Kamel As'ad was today re-elected Speaker of Lebanon's single-house parliament, with 53 votes. There were two blank papers in the vote at Chitour.

U.N. Arab delegates call for action against Israeli piracy

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 19 (R). — The Arab group at the United Nations today appealed to the Security Council to take steps to halt "Israeli piracy on the high seas."

A letter to the council's president, Pakistani Ambassador Iqbal Akhund, from this month's man of the Arab group, Ambassador Abdullah Bisbara of Kuwait, referred to the interception by Israeli navy ships of vessels travelling to and from ports held by the leftists and Palestinians in Lebanon's civil war. Some of the vessels were seized and their passengers taken captive.

Mr. Bisbara said: "These acts perpetrated by Israel against civilians in the high seas are piratical in nature and contravene all norms of international law, especially freedom of navigation in the high seas."

The Israeli action was taking place at a time when the General Assembly was dealing with the issues of international terrorism and the taking of hostages, he said.

The Kuwaiti ambassador quoted from an Oct. 12 report in an Israeli newspaper describing how a Cypriot yacht, Peacemaker, had been apprehended and towed to Haifa, where its passengers and crew cited an incident on Oct. 7 in which the passenger vessel, Niya, was "hijacked to the port of Haifa" and detained for 30 hours while en route from the Lebanese port of Sidon to Cyprus.

Some of the Niya's passengers, who included a number of Palestinians and five members of the staff of the Iraqi embassy in Beirut, were maltreated and subjected to humiliation, he added.

A similar complaint was made by the Arab group to U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim last month.

In one incident in September, a Cypriot vessel carrying Lebanese leftist leader Kamal Junblatt from the port of Sidon to Cyprus was rammed and fired on by an Israeli gunboat.

CLEMENTS CONFERS WITH RABIN

TEL AVIV, Oct. 19 (AFP). — United States Deputy Secretary of Defence William Clements, who arrived here yesterday, had a one-hour meeting today with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Mr. Rabin stressed "the necessity of reinforcing the Israeli army to increase its force of dissuasion," reliable sources said.

U.K. denies African states observer status in Geneva

LONDON, Oct. 19 (AFP). — Britain has rejected proposals that representatives from seven African countries should act as observers at the Oct. 28 Rhodesia conference in Geneva, a Foreign Office spokesman said here today.

The proposal had come from Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere who wanted observers from the five frontline states -- Zambia, Tanzania, Angola, Botswana and Mozambique -- Mauritius and Nigeria to attend.

The spokesman said interested countries could send officials to Geneva who could maintain "points of contact" with delegations at the conference.

But he said there would not be room for observers in the conference hall which has to house four Rhodesian African nationalist delegations and Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith's party.

The spokesman pointed out that the United States was sending an official to keep in touch with developments but not an observer.

In Salisbury, Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith today held his last scheduled cabinet meeting before he leaves for the Geneva conference with a four-man ministerial delegation.

Mr. Smith's delegation, which is backed up by some 20 officials and advisors of the white minority

Carter: We'll do away with Arab boycott Ford faces congressional pressure to fire Gen. Brown

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (R). — He doubted the U.S. had the "stomach" to face up to the Soviet Union. The general has since said he was misinterpreted.

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Britain's armed forces were "pathetic" and were mostly generals, admirals and hands. "It just wants to make you cry."

The general also questioned whether the Shah of Iran might have visions of a new Persian empire.

Mr. Ford said yesterday the general used a poor choice of words but said the matter was closed. Two years ago, Mr. Ford reprimanded Gen. Brown, Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff.

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All hope together

The achievements of the six-sided Riyadh summit must be judged for what they signal on the surface, that is, a public commitment by the leaders of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Syria, Egypt, Lebanon and the PLO to bring into effect a ceasefire in Lebanon and give the president of Lebanon the physical and moral authority with which to re-establish order to the country. But below the surface, the Riyadh summit does not appear to have come up with anything that substantively goes beyond what any other peace broker has sought to come up with for Lebanon during the past 18 months. The simple action of moving the soldiers in Lebanon back to their April 1975 positions (Damour? Tal Al Zaatar?) and calling for the adherence by all parties to the 1969 Cairo agreement seems to us insufficient and unrealistic. This would just bring the situation in Lebanon back to the pre-April 1975 stage, which would not solve the conflict in Lebanon, but rather only set it back to the point where it could start up again. This has surely been considered by the leaders who met in Riyadh, and one has to assume that they have reached agreement on certain other guarantees that would prevent just such a thing happening.

Mr. Bechir Gemayel, a leader of the Lebanese Phalangists, quickly pointed out Tuesday that setting the clock back does not solve the fundamental quarrel, and for him personally to bring this up has to make one feel sceptical about the chances of a ceasefire and an end to the fighting in Lebanon. After all, the one constant that has been evident throughout the 18 months of warfare in Lebanon has been the determination of the Lebanese rightists to wage war on the Palestinians and their Lebanese leftist allies.

For Mr. Gemayel at this time and in this manner to bring up the question of the Palestinian presence in Lebanon -- a question he considers to be the root cause of the war in his country -- is to throw into the face of the Arab World nothing less than a major challenge to the spirit and decisions of the Riyadh summit. But he is correct in pointing out the evasive nature of a plan of action for peace that does little more than seek to put things back to where they were before the blood began to flow.

It has been a good thing just that the Riyadh summit took place, let alone that it will or will not resolve anything. The Lebanese conflict is step-child to the Arab-Israeli conflict, and gatherings such as the one that just took place in Riyadh can only speed up the day when determined Arab action will be the impetus that resolves the conflict with Israel. According to the thinking behind Mr. Gemayel's observations, when the Palestinian-Zionist conflict is settled, the rightist Lebanese-Palestinian conflict will disappear. He is correct.

It is significant also that President Sadat saw it fit to point out in Riyadh that the summit this weekend has dashed the hopes of the enemies of the Arabs. The six leaders at Riyadh have surely discussed their common stand against Israel, and what should be done in the next phase of the confrontation with Israel. We are anxious that this aspect of their summit should bear fruit in the long run, and we are hoping, along with everyone else, that their gathering shall help end the Lebanese conflict in the short run. After all the other ignored ceasefire calls and broken truces, hope is the only sentiment that seems to hold any relevance, and not very much of that even.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The Al Dustour and Al Urdun dailies Tuesday welcomed the resolutions of the six-nation Riyadh summit to bring peace to Lebanon, while Al Sha'b stressed the necessity of holding the full-scale Arab summit, re-scheduled for next Monday in Cairo, to tackle the other lingering Arab difficulties.

Al Dustour thinks the resolutions of the Riyadh conference will gain unanimous Arab support, both those resolutions related to the preservation of Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and those related to the maintenance of the Palestine resistance and the re-adjustment of Palestinian-Lebanese relations in accordance with the Cairo agreement.

The paper lists three essential results of the meeting: First, the pledge by the six parties to put a final end to the fighting in Lebanon, under the supervision of an Arab deterrent force, according to a specified time table.

Second, the decision empowering the Lebanese authorities to use this deterrent force, so that they may be able to reactivate government institutions and public utilities in Lebanon.

Third, the resumption of Syrian-Egyptian diplomatic relations. The last item was not included in the statement -- which was devoted entirely to Lebanon -- but came in a separate announcement.

The Riyadh resolutions are gratifying to every Arab, where-

ever he may be, but the most important thing is their execution, Al Dustour states.

Urging that a full-scale Arab summit should immediately follow the Riyadh meeting, Al Sha'b says the full summit is an urgent national necessity, as the restricted Riyadh meeting cannot serve as a substitute for the full-scale Cairo summit.

"A settlement of the Lebanese crisis was only a beginning, a means of access to the solution of other Arab differences which ought to be settled once and for all," the paper says.

It recalls that the Lebanese crisis has dissipated Arab efforts, diverted Arab eyes from what is now going on in the occupied Arab lands and has almost obscured the brilliant struggle of our people there against aggressive and expansionist Israeli designs. Hence the necessity of a full-scale summit to do away with all marginal Arab differences and mobilise all the potential of the Arab nation to face the threats emanating from the usurped land of Palestine, Al Sha'b says.

Al Urdun says the Riyadh summit was able to achieve a lot, but the larger Cairo summit is expected to deal with more critical and comprehensive issues. The success of the mini-summit is an indication that the larger one will also be successful, the paper says.



Jordan to attend Euro-Arab and transport meeting

AMMAN (JNA). -- Jordan will participate in the Euro-Arab dialogue and transport committees which are to meet in Cairo on Wednesday to discuss air transport and to study the possibility of opening air transportation between Arab and European countries.

The meeting, which will also explore means to exchange technical expertise in order to help

develop Euro-Arab cooperation in the civil aviation field.

Jordan will be represented at the meetings by the Director of Transport at the Department of Civil Aviation, Mr. Hani Bq'een.

The meetings will also be attended by representatives from the Arab League, the Civil Aviation Council of Arab States and the Council of Arab Economic Unity.

Omani team makes cultural tour, meets Premier Badran

AMMAN (JNA). -- The visiting Omani cultural delegation toured a number of cultural and scientific institutions Tuesday morning accompanied by the Minister of Education, Mr. Zouqan Al Hindawi.

The delegation, led by Mr. Al Hindawi's counterpart, Mr. Ahmad Al Ghazali, visited, among others the University of Jordan and the Royal Scientific Society (RSS).

Members of the delegation were briefed on the achievements of the two institutions, their future projects and their aims. The President of the University, Dr. Isma' Al Farhan presented the Omani Minister of Education with the university's shield and the Director of the RSS, Dr. Albert Butros.

gave a luncheon banquet in honour of the Omani guests.

The delegation was accompanied on its tour by the Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Education, Mr. Hikmat Al Sakket, and by a number of education officials.

Also Tuesday, the Omani delegation was received by Prime Minister Mudar Badran in the presence of the Minister of Education, Mr. Zouqan Al Hindawi. The two ministers briefed Mr. Badran on the results of the talks they had held and on the goals of the cultural cooperation agreement they had concluded Monday evening.

Ibrahim leaves today for Cairo meet

AMMAN (JNA). -- The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hassan Ibrahim, leaves for Cairo Wednesday to attend the preparatory Arab foreign ministers' conference before the forthcoming full Arab summit conference scheduled for Monday.

The foreign ministers will study the resolutions adopted in Riyadh Monday by the six-nation Arab summit, and will also set the agenda for next Monday's summit.

Exports almost same in June 1975, 1976

AMMAN (JNA). -- Exports in June this year reached JD 3,776,000 and imports JD 27,166,000. These compare with JD 3,006,000 in exports and JD 16,289,000 in imports during the same period last year, a Statistics release said Tuesday.

Major exports included tomatoes, cigarettes, raw phosphates and pharmaceuticals; while main items imported consisted of cars and their spare parts, electrical appliances, heavy machinery and tires.

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National Briefs

● AMMAN. -- The Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament, Mr. Bahjat Talhouk, received the Greek ambassador to Jordan Tuesday.

● AMMAN. -- Foreign Ministry Secretary General Fawwaz Abu Al Ghanam received the Syrian ambassador to Jordan Tuesday.

● AMMAN. -- The Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Said Ghazzawi, received the Yugoslav ambassador to Jordan Tuesday.

AOAD to prepare develop projects for Karak, Shobha

AMMAN (JNA). -- Jordan has enabled Jordan to attain asked the Arab Organisation for Agency in this area, the Agricultural Development (AOAD) of the AOAD regional body to prepare the necessary studies Dr. Fahd Al Azab, said for an integrated agricultural development project for the Karak meeting which ended in and Shobek regions, and for the study.

Dr. Al Azab, who is Jordan at the AOAD meeting Oct. 13 and 14, said the conference had reviewed a report submitted by the AOAD's president on the situation in the Arab world Arab agricultural policy as far as 1980.

The meeting approved the AOAD's plan for 1977. The European Economic Community (EEC) left here Wednesday for on comprehensive Arab-Brussels to put the agreement between Jordan and the EEC into effect.

The agreement covers EEC economic aid to Jordan and defines specific tariff exemptions for certain Jordanian goods exported to the community.

The Jordanian delegation, which will be headed by the Jordanian ambassador in West Germany, Dr. Najmeddine Al Dajani, will also discuss plans to treat the 5,145 Jordanians working in EEC states on an equal footing with their European counterparts.

In addition to Dr. Al Dajani, the Jordanian delegation consists of Dr. Mohammad Al Loubani, Director General of the Agricultural Marketing Cooperation; Mr. Tawfic Batarseh, Director of Industry at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce; and Mr. Mohammad Al Sakket, the Director of Economic Cooperation at the same ministry.

Paris Match banned in Jordan

AMMAN (AFP). -- The French picture magazine Paris Match has been banned here, the Ministry of Culture and Information announced Tuesday.

The weekly magazine was banned because it had published articles that were "prejudicial against Arabs" the ministry said.

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duty free, with Lebanese CD plates (to be removed after 24 hours). Best offer will be accepted. Vehicle can be inspected UNRWA main warehouses, near T.V. station, Saturday, Thursday, between 8:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. For any information, please contact Mr. S. Mansour or Mr. Jack Kaz at the following telephone numbers:

Mr. S. Mansour or Mr. Jack Kaz, 71741-72226, between 4:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. -- Mr. Mansour 23990, between 4:00 and 8:00 p.m. -- Mr. Kaz 41686, between 4:00 and 8:00 p.m.

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8 photos 60 sec. = 1,600 fls.

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Radio

(On 856 KHZ)	3.00	Concert hour
7.00	4.00	Old favourites
7.30	4.30	Easy listening
7.40	5.00	Thriller
8.00	5.30	Pop session (Part III)
12.00	6.00	News summary
1.00	6.03	Pop session (Part IV)
1.04	6.30	Science report
2.00	7.00	News bulletin
2.15	7.10	News reports
2.30	7.30	Sign off

Amman Airport

Departures:	Arrivals:
6.50 Aqaba	8.20 Muscat, Doha
9.05 Rome (ALITALIA)	8.20 Dubai (ALITALIA)
10.30 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)	8.30 Aqaba
11.00 Vienna, Copenhagen	8.45 Karachi, Abu Dhabi
12.00 London	9.00 Jeddah
12.15 Bucharest (TAROM)	11.00 Bucharest (TAROM)
12.45 Larnaca, Athens	13.35 Bahrain (GA)
14.45 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GA)	14.20 Jeddah (SDI)
15.45 Riyadh, Dhahran (SDI)	15.00 Aleppo Damascus
18.00 Dhahran	18.10 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva
19.30 Cairo (EA)	18.30 Cairo (EA)
20.00 Kuwait	19.50 London (BA)
21.30 Cairo	20.00 Athens, Larnaca
	03.15 Cairo

Market Prices

Apples (golden) 70-110	Apples (starken) 80-120	Apples (double red) 120-150	Bell pepper 80-110	Bananas 160-200	Cabbages 30-50	Carrots 100-140	Cauliflower 70-100	Cucumbers (small) 100-140	Cucumbers (large) 50-80	Clementine 100-150	Dates 60-100	Eggplant (small) 30-50	Eggplant (large) 50-80	Fava beans 140-180	Figs (green) 60-100	Figs (red) 90-120	Greens beans 120-160	Guava 70-100	Grapefruit 35-55	Garlic (dry, large) 200-260	Garlic (dry, small) 140-200	Grapes (green) 100-140	Grapes (black) 120-160	Lemon (green) 90-130	Lemon (yellow) 90-130	Marrow (small) 60-90	Marrow (regular) 35-55	Muskmelon 140	Onions (dry, imp.) 100-130	Olives (gr., bl., large) 200-260	Olives (gr., bl., small) 140-200	Onions (green) 100-140	Okra (green) 200-270	Orangea (local) 35-65	Oranges (naval) 100-140	Spinach 50-80	String beans 110-150	Potatoes 90-120	Pomegranates (sweet) 90-130	Pomegranates (sour) 60-90
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Television

Channel 3 & 6:	Channel 6:
6.00 Quran	7.30 News in Hebrew
6.05 Cartoons	7.45 Varieties
6.30 Agricultural programme	8.30 Dr. in charge
7.00 Lucy show	9.10 The Pallisers
8.00 News in Arabic	10.00 News in English
	10.15 Switch (on both nets)

Emergencies

Doctors:	Pharmacies:
Amman.....	Amman.....
Dr. Fouad Abu Jassar (215)	Ghassan (74497)
Dr. Nazal Al Sukkar (39)	Jacob (44945)
Irbid.....	Basman (23784)
Dr. Lutfi Al Azzeh	Irbid.....
Dr. Mute'eb Khalaf	Basman (23784)
Zarka.....	Irbid.....
Dr. Ahmad Al Sa'ad (825)	Basman (23784)
Pharmacies:	Irbid.....
Amman.....	Basman (23784)
Ghassan (74497)	Basman (23784)
Jacob (44945)	Basman (23784)
Basman (23784)	Basman (23784)
Irbid.....	Basman (23784)
Basman (23784)	Basman (23784)
Zarka.....	Basman (23784)
Jerusalem	Basman (23784)
Palestine	Basman (23784)
Taxila:	Basman (23784)
Amman.....	Basman (23784)
Faisal (22051)	Basman (23784)
Jerusalem (36955)	Basman (23784)
Neel (44433)	Basman (23784)

Soviet Union swings into diplomatic high gear

W, (CSM). — The Soviet as swung into diplomatic in a number of areas, period of hesitation and ness.

oviets feel the need to their own rule as a global some months in which med to be on the periph- ne Middle East, Southern nd elsewhere, analysts e. w burst of activity is be- ed closely in world capi- ly Moscow has: ed a new peace plan for le East, urging a reconve- va conference but still the Palestinians take part inary agenda setting, wh- ington opposes. red something less than branch to Peking, but more than the coolness marked its attitude since Mao's passing. Analysts e struck by the notable f any reference at all to Maoism. Some conclude ge may be more for the

record than a serious expectation that Peking, still denouncing Mos- cow with vehemence while enga- ged in a post-Mao power struggle, will respond.

— Indicated to President Ford (via Foreign Minister Andrei Gro- myko's latest visit to the White House) that the Soviets want a new strategic arms limitation (SA- LT) agreement quickly. The Sovi- ets say it was agreed that some issues had been solved, but that some key ones remain, presumably on how to handle U.S. Cruise mis- siles and the Soviet Backfire bo- mber.

— Followed up a group of disarm- amment proposals at the U.N. General Assembly, including a call for a world disarmament confere- nce and renunciation of force in red something less than branch to Peking, but more than the coolness marked its attitude since Mao's passing. Analysts e struck by the notable f any reference at all to Maoism. Some conclude ge may be more for the

DIA FACES ELECTIONS IF ONSTITUTION CHANGED

LHI, India, (CSM). — nister Indira Gandhi is have the Indian Consti- verhailed very soon adds to the possibility ay call a general elect- next year.

uld mean that the term rent parliament, which arch, need not be exten- r. As it is, Parliament as been extended by a ough it has been stre- tedly that the continu- of emergency (invoked 975) poses no constitut- o elections, there is neal commitment to fur- g parliament nor to call before parliament com- ow six-year term.

beginning of this year, hi's Congress Party call- nding the term of parli- a year to enable an in- ly of the need for far- constitutional reforms ide no reference to end- ergency.

prehensive bill that went recommendations of a Congress Party panel duced in parliament in with the opposition that it was a "blueprint tional dictatorship."

But the main thrust of the bill is to tilt the delicate constitutional balance against the judiciary by curtailing the jurisdictions of the courts. Fundamental rights would be made subservient to directive principles, although the right to private property would remain.

Mrs. Gandhi's spokesmen have been asserting that any sitting parliament is competent to change the constitution and that there is no need for a special mandate or referendum for the proposed bill, which is the 44th of its kind.

But opposition leaders hold that, in view of the fundamental nature of the changes sought, elections should precede the amending process.

Social Democratic Chancellor Hel- mut Schmidt returned to power in West Germany's elections. Mos- cow rejoiced in the West German right wing defeat.

— Made it plain that it is stron- gly encouraging black Africa to believe that African opinion has rejected U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's formula for Rh-

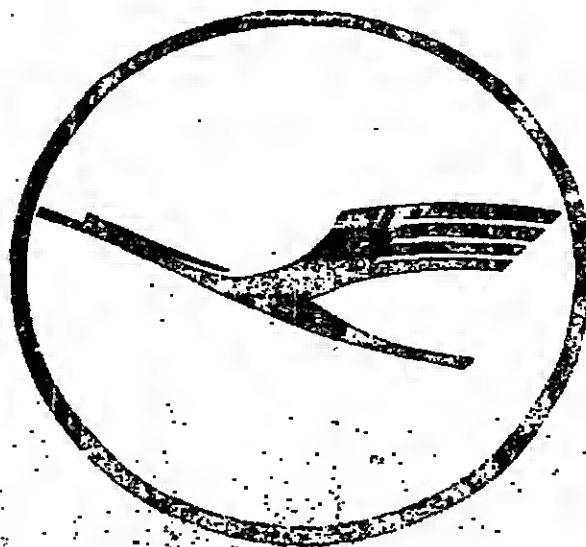
odesia. Moscow neglects to ment- ion that the so-called front-line states rejected only parts of the formula.

— Came down hard in private exchanges with Iran, demand- ing the immediate return of the Soviet pilot who flew a mail plane to asy- lum in Iran recently.

— Caused to be published in Pravda, the party newspaper, a long article on detente, which ar- gued that Moscow must keep sup- porting liberation movements thro- ughout the world as part of the struggle against imperialism. De- tente means no lessening of such support, the article said. Rather it heightens the need for it.

On Peking, a recent article in the Pravda article (much warmer than last year's message, which denounced Maoism) and what dip- lomats see as the relatively mild reference to China in Mr. Gromy- ko's General Assembly speech (he made no mention of China at all last year), analysts see at the very least a Soviet willingness to go on record as wanting better ties.

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Profiles of Nobel Prize winners

2 scientists separately discover same stable principle, a third finds an unstable compound

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 19 (R). — The two American nuclear physicists jointly awarded the 1976 Nobel physics Prize for independently discovering a heavy elementary particle are both relatively young.

Dr. Burton Richter of the Stanford Linear Accelerator Centre in California, is 45-years-old, while Dr. Samuel C. C. Ting of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) is only 40.

The two received their prize for a sudden breakthrough in 1974, while 57-year-old Harvard Professor William Nunn Lipscomb was awarded the Nobel chemistry Prize yesterday for work stretching over 20 years into the peculiar compounds formed by hydrogen and the element boron.

Born on March 22, 1931, in New York City, Dr. Richter studied at MIT and earned his doctorate in 1956. He then went to Stanford for research on high-energy electrons.

After helping to build the first storage ring for electrons, he began in 1961 to design—and seek funds for—the Stanford Positron Electron Accelerating Ring (SPEAR).

His experiments using the SPEAR equipment led in 1974 to the discovery of what he termed the Psi particle, earning him half of this year's Nobel physics Prize money.

The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences said in its citation that Dr. Richter discovered what he called the "Psi" particle by carefully controlling collisions between high-speed streams of electrons and positrons.

In November, 1974, Dr. Richter's team found that at a certain speed these collisions gave off large numbers of the new particle, which is more than three times heavier than the proton—a large nuclear particle—and "lives" much longer than anyone thought it should.

"What we have discovered is a new stability principle," Dr. Richter said then. "Something is holding that large particle together for a long time and we would like to know what."

The presence of that stability has forced high energy physicists to reconsider the natural forces controlling the movement and bonding of atoms.

Dr. Ting is with MIT but is currently doing experiments using the storage rings at the European Centre for Nuclear Research CERN in Geneva, Switzerland.

Born in the United States on Jan. 27, 1936 of Chinese parents, Dr. Ting grew up in China but returned to the United States in 1956 for studies at the University of Michigan.

After receiving his degree, he did research at Berkeley, California and at CERN in Geneva before joining the faculty of Columbia University in 1965. The following year he began research at the Deutsches Elektronen Synchrotron in Hamburg, before moving to MIT he discovered the same particle in 1974.

Dr. Ting, working with the proton machine at Brookhaven National Laboratory, discovered what he called the "J" particle by firing protons at a target of beryllium.

The citation said of the difficulties involved in finding evidence of the new particle amid all the other phenomena of the proton bombardment: "It was like hearing a cricket close to a jumbo at taking off."

Dr. Richter told a news conference in Stanford yesterday he was delighted and somewhat awed by the prize. He remembered meeting Dr. Ting in 1974 and Dr. Ting saying, "I have something interesting in physics to tell you about."

Dr. Richter told his friend he also had news for him. They found they had discovered the same particle.

"I wasn't upset by that," he said. "Everyone is really nervous when you make such a startling new discovery. The fact that we had been doing things by different techniques and had found the same particle was instant confirmation of the correctness of our result."

Dr. Lipscomb, who for much of his academic career has worked with the boron hydrides, plays the clarinet in an amateur chamber music ensemble in his spare time.

Born on Dec. 9, 1919, Dr. Lipscomb was educated at the University of Kentucky, graduating in 1941.

His doctoral studies in physics at the California Institute of Technology CIT were interrupted by a wartime interlude at the Office of Scientific Research and Development. After returning to CIT he changed his field to chemistry and earned a doctorate in 1946.

Soon afterwards he became Professor of Physical Chemistry at the University of Minnesota, and in 1959 he moved to his present position at Harvard.

Professor Lipscomb has won many scientific prizes, including the Peter Debye Award in physical chemistry.

In contrast to the sudden breakthrough of Drs. Ting and Richter, Dr. Lipscomb, won the chemistry prize after more than 20 years' research into the peculiar ways in which hydrogen atoms form bonds with the element boron.

The resulting "Boranes" are usually chemically unstable, explosive and toxic and generally do not follow the "rules" for most chemical bonding.

Much of Dr. Lipscomb's early work lay in working out ways of finding the geometric structures of Boranes. He did this mainly by X-ray diffraction, and his techniques have proved important in other areas of chemistry.

Speaking of Dr. Lipscomb's work, the citation said: "Knowledge of the great subject field, covering the Boranes and related chemical compounds, has been enormously enriched, at the same time as scientists have gained a deeper insight into the nature of chemical bonding."

It added that Dr. Lipscomb had demonstrated the broad range of his scientific achievement by his work in other fields of chemistry, such as his studies of the structure and mechanisms of enzymes.

Third Circle Phantasmic

By Rami G. Khouri

Peace and democracy in Lebanon

The agreement reached by the six Arab leaders at the Riyadh summit over the past several days may finally bring peace to Lebanon. Anxious eyes throughout the Middle East are now riveted on the sunny little democracy by the sea to find out whether this will be the ceasefire agreement that actually goes into effect and ends the war.

Unfortunately, the Riyadh summit — for all its good intentions — had one major weak point, and that is that it consulted everybody except the people in Lebanon who are actually doing the fighting. Thus while things may be rosy in Riyadh, they're still bloody in Lebanon, and the one thing that the summiters in Riyadh failed to take into consideration is that famed Lebanese ability to adapt quickly to changing circumstances.

What has happened now, it seems, is that the Lebanese have adapted so well to the war situation that they are finding it difficult to readjust to peace. To look into this strange situation, I sought out one of Lebanon's most feared warriors, the stealthy, sly and very mean Abdul Shawarema Ibn Khashnikov Al Tabooli, who goes by the nom de guerre of Abu Fawda. We met in Chitoura a few days ago, when it appeared likely that the Riyadh summit would bring an end to the war in Lebanon, and Abu Fawda explained to me in some detail why it is that the Lebanese people are suddenly worried about having to live in peace.

"We are terrified," he confided to me while sitting behind a barricade of Chitoura apples, "because real peace is something that will bring with it many dangerous things for us in Lebanon."

I prodded him on with questions of what exactly he was afraid of. "You see," he started off, "if all the Arab states become too concerned about peace in Lebanon, and they send us 30,000 soldiers as part of an Arab peace-keeping force, then the old Lebanon we know and loved will disappear. We can sell them postcards and American cigarettes, I agree, but that is not what life is all about. Will they let us shoot our machineguns into the air when our daughters get married and our sons are elected to parliament? Will they let us burn tyres in the streets when there is a sugar shortage? Will they let my little sons set up barricades in the neighbourhood when they feel like a vacation from school? If we cannot do this, we no longer have Lebanon."

I nodded in agreement. What about the immediate consequences of a real peace, I asked Abu Fawda?

"That is frightening too," he replied quickly, "and I am most worried about the old people. They will not be able to sleep so well without the noise of the artillery and the machinegun fire at night. You know it is the old people and the little children who adjust most quickly, and I think it will be difficult for them all of a sudden to have to live in peace and quiet. I am worried that the old people will have heart attacks if we have too much peace too suddenly. Perhaps we should do it slowly. You know, a little peace this week, and more the week after, until we can have a full ceasefire next summer."

I was quite perplexed by this manner of thinking. I asked Abu Fawda whether he thought most people in Lebanon have had enough fighting and destruction, and would welcome a real ceasefire now.

"Are you mad? The Lebanese people are strong like cedars, deep like the sea and solid as the mountain! Enough? Who have you been talking to? It's the foreigners who have all had enough and left the country, the Arabs

who used to live here because of their work or the Palestinians, or the Americans and Europeans and Japanese who were doing business here. They all left when they had enough, but the Lebanese are still here."

Seeing as he had brought up the touchy subject of the Palestinians, I asked Abu Fawda whether the continued Palestinian presence in Lebanon would not cause the fighting to resume at some future date.

His face lit up at this. He seemed joyful stood up and waved his machine-gun through the air like a little kid bursting with joy.

"Ya habeebi! I love the Palestinians, and I would never want them to leave Lebanon. They make life here full, you know, full and exciting!"

I didn't quite understand what Abu Fawda was trying to say, and asked him how exact his life was full.

"Before the Palestinians came," he explained, "we were a small country with much besides good weather and nice mountains. But look what has happened since then. Now everybody knows about Lebanon. It's because everybody thought this was what all the world's hijackers and terrorists were trained. Now because of the war, we're famous. The Palestinians have put Lebanon on the map, and we will always thank them for that. There is another thing. You know that we Lebanese are a nation that loves hunt birds, and a few years ago we killed many birds that there were none left to hunt. But now, ah, now it is good again. We're people to shoot, and wherever I go in Lebanon today I can find somebody to shoot at. In the north near Tripoli, in the mountains, in the south, even in Beirut itself have to thank the Palestinians for that!"

I had one final question for Abu Fawda and I thought it would be the trick question that would make him contradict himself. I asked him what he thought about the peace that was brought about in some areas of Lebanon by the Vanguard of the Lebanese Air Force and the Vanguard of the Lebanese Army.

Abu Fawda stood up and walked around in a small circle, dragging his machine on the ground behind him, head bowed deep thought. I thought I had him stumped but feared that perhaps I had angered

"I will tell you what I think of the peace," he finally said, sitting down on his stool laying his head back against one of the crates. "There is peace everywhere in Arab countries, no? So why do all the Arabs come to Lebanon for business, for vacation, for study, for shopping, for medical care just for some fun? If peace is so important who don't all the Arabs enjoy the peace have in their own countries?"

This seemed to make a little sense did not answer my question, which I repeated to Abu Fawda. What about the Vanguard?

"Ah, the Vanguard! Ya meet ahla sahlun, ya meet marhaba! The Vanguard the people that have given us true democracy in Lebanon for the first time ever. You before the war, we could go anywhere Lebanon and fire our guns without bothered by anybody. But now, well, it is different. The Vanguard have brought peace to many parts of the country, and many Lebanese citizen wishes to live in peace, he can go live in the Bekaa Valley where the Vanguard have established it. Now this for the Lebanese is a real choice. Democracy! Ya Habeebi! Den cy!"

New York's Mafia buries its "Godfather"

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (R). — The American Mafia's first family stepped briefly into the bright sunshine and the blaze of publicity yesterday for the funeral of underworld "Godfather" Carlo Gambino.

Hundreds of curious onlookers, mostly from the Italian neighbourhood where Gambino made his home until his death last week from heart disease at the age of 74, crowded the street in front of Our Lady of Grace Church.

Plainclothes police recorded the names of the select few dozen of Gambino's closest relatives and most trusted associates who were permitted to enter the church. The hearse carrying Gambino's \$7,000 bronze coffin was followed by 13 black Cadillacs.

The mourners, many of the men wearing dark glasses, stood quietly two abreast, their eyes averted from the stares of the crowd and the press cameras, as the church bell began to toll.

As Gambino's family followed the coffin into the church and the choir burst into song, the scene resembled parts of the film, "The Godfather," whose protagonist is sometimes said to have been patterned after Don Carlo, known as "Boss of all bosses."

Once the closely monitored group was inside, the church doors were shut and press and others were brusquely turned away. An hour later the mourners

were ushered to the waiting limousines, and the procession left for Gambino's final resting place in a cemetery on the outskirts of New York City.

The ceremony respected the pattern that Gambino scrupulously followed in his business and personal life: It was as private as possible.

But observers of the Mafia here doubt that the tight control he exerted in the traditional manner of his native Sicily will continue in gangland affairs now that Gambino is gone.

A police official at the funeral speculated that a two-week truce probably will be observed before the expected struggle to succeed Gambino.

The old man, as his colleagues called him, controlled at least 1,000 men in his own "family" and held sway over the four other families in the New York area.

He also held a pre-eminent position on the 12-member council that runs the affairs of the total of 28 Mafia families in America.

The most likely candidate to succeed Gambino appears to be Carmine (Lilo) Galante, 66, a man with a reputation for ruthlessness who has spent almost half his life in prison. Galante, now leader of the New York family formerly controlled by Joseph (Joe Bananas) Bonanno, has a history of involvement with the drug trade.

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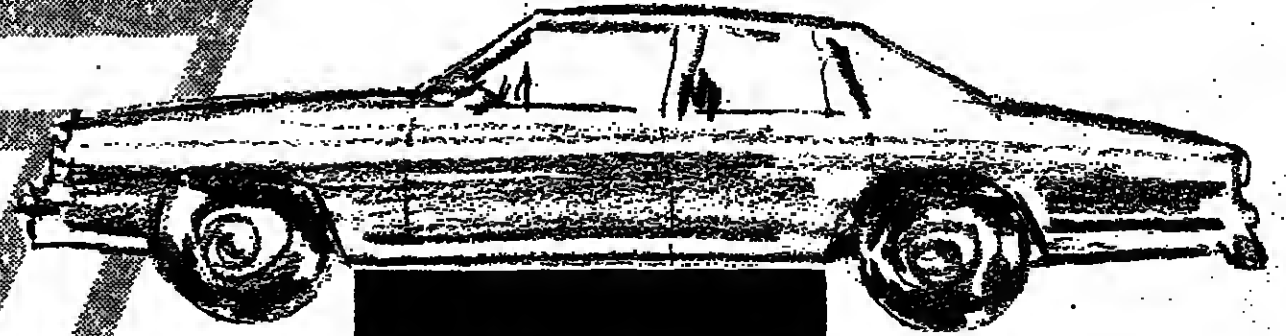
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Salvadorans learn self-help in community housing projects

FOR (CSM). — "We are that the families in Jose del Pino, on of San Salvador, merica, make their s how they want i what kind of construct," architect vidia explained.

Mr. Gavdia, who tectural training at y of California in president of the Sal- tion for Minimum me of its founders be a board member to active part.

m Housing Foundat- each site basic roads t to the settlers) and that is, the founda- es" the rural land



ing water to squatters in an old part of San Jose del Pino.

lots for up to 20 years with the help of bank credit in such a way as to enable squatters to buy a building lot and get credit for building materials.

Technical aid is provided and, most importantly, social workers to help individual families organise themselves into self-help groups. The foundation also builds on each site a number of "model homes" which serve as an example of how or what to build.

San Jose del Pino is a community of about 525 families, the fourth such self-help, self-built community undertaken by the housing foundation. The model homes are simple one-storey houses of locally made brick, which people make themselves from the abundant clay soil.

Each house has water inside. This, architect Gavdia states, is

a most important service available to few immigrants. The problem is that squatters pay an exorbitant price for water, which peddlers sell from wagons that can be found going through the many squatters settlements.

A cooperative for food and basic necessities is housed in a warehouse-type building built and run by the settlers themselves on the edge of San Jose del Pino.

The cooperative, as well as everything else in this remarkable settlement, has been organised by the people themselves.

In all the ravines along the many small streams of the hilly site of the capital and along many public roads one can find rows of self-built shacks of sticks, cardboard, plastic, mud, tin, and indeed any kind of scrap.

Communities such as San Jose del Pino offer a positive alternative. One can see in the often carefully decorated and painted houses the pride of the inhabitants.

Between brick houses with small stools one can find some homes made of sticks (often bamboo) and mud — the traditional way peasants build in the countryside. The variety of building methods shows the absence of regimentation.

Some houses are used as small shops, or "tiendas." Their owners provide for community needs, thus recirculating the money earned outside and broadening their own economic base.

A public bus line going through the new settlement and connecting it with San Salvador and San Tecla, a neighbouring small town, means the settlement is now recognised.



San Jose del Pino: New community of self-help housing.

The government collects from industry and employees a certain percentage for housing, which is paid by contributions in much the same way as social security is paid for in the U.S. Housing is available only to people below a middle-income level.

However, this system still excludes a very large percentage of people who do not have regular jobs.

GOREN BRIDGE

CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1976, The Chicago Tribune

Both vulnerable, as with you hold:
5 ♠AK872 ♠KQ72 ♠AK
bidding has proceeded:
th West North East
Pass 1 ♠ Pass
Pass 3NT Pass

What action do you take?

North-South vulnerable, as South you hold:
AK104 ♠AJ ♠9 ♠KQJ873
bidding has proceeded:
th West North East
Pass 1 ♠ 2 ♠
Pass 3 ♠ Pass

What action do you take?

3—Neither vulnerable, as with you hold:
KJ62 ♠A10 ♠93 ♠AKJ6
bidding has proceeded:
st South West North
Dble. Pass 2 ♠
Pass ?

What action do you take?

4—As South, vulnerable, with 60 on score, you hold:
KJ103 ♠A87 ♠95 ♠AJ83
bidding has proceeded:
outh West North East
Pass 1 ♠ Pass
Pass 3 ♠ Pass

What do you bid now?

15—Neither vulnerable, as with you hold:
AKK3 ♠95 ♠976 ♠AK52
bidding has proceeded:
outh West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1NT Pass

What action do you take?

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠832 ♠76 ♠AQ7 ♠AQ984
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
Pass 2 ♠ Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.7—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠K7 ♠K87532 ♠AK954
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 ♠ Dble. 2 ♠ 2 ♠
Pass 4 ♠ Pass 5 ♠
Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.8—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AJ82 ♠Q1072 ♠6 ♠AKQJ
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 ♠ Dble. Pass 2 ♠
Pass 4 ♠ Pass 5 ♠
Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Look for answers on Monday.

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Before that the land was used as a coffee plantation, adjoining the main highway from San Salvador to the Pacific coast.

San Jose del Pino is the fourth such community undertaken by the foundation which is organised and run by a board of volunteers. The foundation is entirely based on private initiative.

From a start of 30 lots and self-built homes in 1958 to relocate squatters who were washed out of their shacks in a steep ravine by a flood and storm, the foundation is planning on 7,000 homes by the end of 1976 with the help of a World Bank sites and services loan.

Fifty-five per cent of the new projects currently planned with

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Lucy and her friend Carol participate in a musical parade.

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Horoscope

By Jeanne Dixon

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20
Your birthday today: This is the year in which all factors are measured and a balance struck. Your main preoccupation should be with converting potential or latent talents into ready cash. Relationships expand, and before you know it you're intensely involved. Today's natives are intellectually gifted, changeable and attract public attention with personal enterprises. Those born this year are natural politicians, have an instinct for recognizing unspoken needs of the people.

Aries (March 21-April 19): Your impulses upset routine; don't let them upset your budget as well. Nothing is quite what it appears at first glance. Drama and unusual mysteries develop at home.

Taurus (April 20-May 20): You are in the process of reaching for something creative that is so distinctly personal. A loud prompting yourself or spending too much money.

Gemini (May 21-June 20): Intuition reveals what is needed; strive to supply it even at a sacrifice. During a trial run of household changes, try to avert clashes.

Cancer (June 21-July 22): Friends' maneuvers pose difficult choices; pick the simplest course. Express gratitude for favors received—it costs nothing.

Leo (July 23-Aug. 22): Money comes and goes easily if you indulge in "get-rich-quick" schemes. Stop when

you hit the limits of your mad-money budget allowance.

Virgo (Aug. 23-Sept. 22): Romantic affairs become entangled and misunderstood by all. Don't put your two cents in until you know it will help matters.

Libra (Sept. 23-Oct. 22): Just because you're restless doesn't justify spending beyond normal. Realize you're not the target for what people say. Stand firm on what you believe without bragging or overstatement.

Scorpio (Oct. 23-Nov. 21): Today is a good time to make preparations for a new way of living. Add to savings. Fatigue is a problem; pace your efforts.

Sagittarius (Nov. 22-Dec. 21): You ask for more than you can handle. Seize a chance to change your request. Your personal habits are questioned by competitors.

Capricorn (Dec. 22-Jan. 19): If you properly invest in speculative matters, this is a good time to test a complex mix of destiny, circumstances and sensitivity to patterns of reality.

Aquarius (Jan. 20-Feb. 18): Extra correspondence, errands and explanations are urgent as your mate, rivals or steady associates are impulsive and complicate all your activities. Don't give up!

Pisces (Feb. 19-March 20): Your place in today's scheme is confused or invisible. Try to unscramble conflicts and mistakes of those around you. Success is indicated.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

1. Attribute
4. Catallaque
8. Finesse
11. Overage
12. Thawfare
13. Female rutt
14. Ignited
15. Implying refusal
17. Leveled
19. Egyptian
20. Cross stroke of a letter
21. Electric unit

DOWN

23. The Book
25. Man's nickname
26. Ampt
29. Swings
31. Coolest
33. Isolated
37. Disfused
38. Torment
39. Colimaecous
42. Candelot
43. Same as corset
44. Needle case
45. Rocky pinnacles
46. Pipe fitting
47. Soft mineral
48. Foster plan

1. Street in Philadelphia
2. Pharaoh
3. Enraged
5. Ruler
6. Ruler
7. Ruler
9. Ruler
10. Ruler
11. Ruler
12. Ruler
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46. Ruler
47. Ruler
48. Ruler

JUMBLE

that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KURMM
SILAA
THIGEY
ADUMAR

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: KNEEL TABOO LIKELY DULGET
Answer: What the bartender always seemed to encounter on his way to work—A BOTTLENECK

Sadat discloses dialogue with Soviet Union

CAIRO, Oct. 19 (R). — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said yesterday that a dialogue was in progress between Egypt and the Soviet Union, Cairo Radio reported.

The report was the first indication that the two countries might again be in regular contact since Egypt abrogated a friendship and cooperation treaty in March. They have maintained diplomatic relations.

President Sadat, in Riyadh for an Arab summit on the Lebanon crisis, made the comment in answer to questions about a new Soviet proposal on the Geneva Middle East peace conference.

The Soviet Union is co-chairman with the United States of the conference.

The president said there was a dialogue between Cairo and Moscow and its outcome would soon be disclosed, Cairo Radio reported.

The semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram yesterday added to specu-

lation about the significance of the president's remark with a report that Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy was expected to visit a large European country next week for high level talks.

The country was not named but observers speculated that it might be the Soviet Union.

Al-Ahram said Mr. Fahmy had been invited to carry out a highly important political mission whose results were expected to lead to an important development in the European country's relations with Cairo.

Mr. Fahmy's mission was to deal in the first place with reconvening the Geneva conference and also to discuss world questions and bilateral relations, Al-Ahram said.

President Sadat has repeatedly said over the past few months that next year must see movement towards a solution of the Middle East crisis.

The conference met only once briefly in 1973, shortly after the October war.



SPOCK AND FIANCEE — Dr. Benjamin Spock, noted baby doctor and political radical, is pictured with Mrs. Mary Morgan Councillo, 35. The couple have obtained a marriage licence and are to be wed soon. (AP wirephoto).

North-south dialogue faces uncertain prospects as it resumes today

PARIS, Oct. 19 (R). — Time is running out for representatives of 27 rich and poor nations who meet here again tomorrow in search of a fairer world economic system within the so-called north-south dialogue.

No concrete suggestions have so far emerged from the long drawn-out negotiations which began almost two years ago and which informed sources said today will end with a ministerial meeting set for Dec. 15-17.

An Oct. 31 deadline has been set for submitting proposals for the final meeting, and many are expected to reach the negotiating table during the new session.

These will be discussed by the conference's four specialist negotiating commissions which handle energy problems, raw materials, development aid and finance.

For the group of 19 developing countries and oil producers taking part in the talks, the two key issues still to be dealt with are the indexing of prices of raw materials to Western inflation and the rescheduling of poor countries' huge debts to industrialised neighbours.

The group of eight industrial countries is still resolutely opposed to indexing, believing this would encourage further inflation and introduce unacceptable rigidity into world trade.

At present, there is no consensus in sight. A possible bargaining counter is a Common Market proposal to perpetuate the Energy Commission by setting up some sort of permanent consultation machinery for oil consumers and producers.

The Energy Commission provides the West with its only direct contact with the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries. But it is not yet clear how much the rich nations are prepared to give to maintain this vital link.

The dialogue, officially entitled the Conference on International Economic Cooperation (CIEC), began on Dec. 16, 1975. Its participants include the USA, Japan, Canada, the nine EEC countries, the oil producers and developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Ford faces congressional pressure

[Continued from page 1] Similar calls came from Democratic House of Representative members Bella Abzug and John Brademas.

Mr. Carter, campaigning in Miami for the Florida Jewish vote, said: "I think Mr. Ford should show leadership. The kind of remarks Gen. Brown made did a great disservice to our country and the world. He should be reprimanded."

The White House had nothing to add to the president's observation yesterday that he disapproved of the language used by Gen. Brown. The general is cabling his counterparts in Israel, Britain and Iran to explain what he meant.

Gen. Brown told a press conference yesterday that his comment about Israel being a burden sprang from the viewpoint of the global strategic interests of the United States.

He said he wholeheartedly believed in a U.S. commitment to the security of Israel.

The Brown affair pushed other campaign developments into the background. President Ford remained at the White House preparing for the final televised debate with Mr. Carter on Friday. Mr. Carter campaigned in Miami before visiting North Carolina and New York.

In Miami, Mr. Carter told a rally that he had been concerned for years with the U.S. relationship with Israel.

He said 25 per cent of U.S. arms sales went to Iran and less than 20 per cent went to Israel.

"That has got to be changed in the future to keep Israel free," Mr. Carter said.

He added that when he becomes president on Jan. 20 "we'll do away with the Arab boycott and you can depend on that."

In New York, U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that President Ford's administration had preferred to pursue its moral goals through quiet diplomacy rather than publicly proclaiming its values.

In a speech prepared for delivery to the Synagogue Council of America, Dr. Kissinger said to insist upon the enforcement of U.S. moral preferences would mean taking up "the role of the world's policeman — a role which the American people have rejected in a decade of turmoil."

"Through quiet diplomacy this

administration has brought about the release or parole of hundreds of prisoners throughout the world and mitigated repressive conditions in numerous countries," he said.

"But we have seldom publicised specific successes."

Dr. Kissinger cited the decline in Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union as a tragic result of an attempt to enforce American morality by congressional legislation.

The number of Jews leaving Russia has now dropped to about 10,000 a year compared to 35,000 in 1973 following private U.S. approaches to the Soviet government.

In a separate development, the League of Women Voters announced today that Miss Barbara Walters, the highest paid television journalist in the United States, will be in the chair for the third and final televised debate between President Ford and Mr. Carter.

In an official communique published after the cabinet meeting, Mr. Stirn expressed hopes that efforts which had been begun to reconcile Djibouti's main ethnic groups, the Afars and the Issas, and the various rival political parties, would be developed and extended.

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Contains: Three bedrooms, an office, dining and living rooms. Completely furnished including telephone.

For further information, telephone: 42021 or 65595

SPECIAL OFFER

— Jaguar XJ6, 30,000 kms., air conditioned, fully automatic, foreign plates; JD 2,000.

— Renault 12 TL, excellent condition; JD 1,500.

— 5 Chevrolet Vegas, new, 3,000 kms.; JD 3,000.

— Van Hanomag brand new engine; JD 1,500.

PAYMENT FACILITIES UP TO 24 MONTHS

Call: 44939 for full information.

MASS

As new arrests reported

Campaign against "conspirators" widens in China

PEKING, Oct. 19 (Agencies). — a reliable source in Peking said this evening. The four local leaders were accused in particular of spreading today through the provinces of China and one wall poster even accused her of attempting to murder her husband.

Slogans and demonstrations attacking the former movie actress and three other leftist leaders were reported from Shanghai, the central city of Wuhan, southern Canton and Peking.

Travellers said the so-called "gang of four" was also being criticised in Changsha, close to Mao's birthplace in central Hunan province.

A poster at Peking University charged that everything Chiang Ching did was aimed at harming Mao's health. It contained the most detailed account foreigners have received of the allegations against the four leaders.

"...when Chairman Mao's illness reached its climax, Chiang Ching disregarded opposition and obstacles from the doctor and insisted on moving Chairman Mao in a vain attempt to kill him," it said.

It also revealed there was heated dispute within the leadership over what was to happen to his body. Finally the moderates overcame Chiang Ching's opposition and decided to place the body in a mausoleum.

Diplomats here were puzzled by a motorcade of 47 limousines which swept from the airport through the capital last night. Most of the cars bore military plates.

It was not known who was inside the curtained cars but the procession added to speculation that top-level meetings were underway.

Meanwhile four Shanghai municipal leaders close to the "radical" group were arrested last weekend,

two of them, Mr. Ma Tien-shui and Mrs. Wang Hsiao-chen, were vice-chairmen of the Shanghai revolutionary committee and secretaries of the municipal party committee.

The two other officials are Chin Chun-lin and Hsu Ching-hsien, also vice-chairmen of the revolutionary committee and secretaries of the city's party committee.

In a related development, two top administrators of Tsinghua University had been suspended from the political education course in Tsinghua, long considered to be in the forefront of Chinese ideological developments. The students did not know if the suspension was temporary or if it indicated a change in direction in view of the latest events in China.

In Washington, and in a little-noticed remark, the United States

meanwhile, the foreign students said criticism against Teng Hsiao-ping had been suspended from the political education course in Tsinghua, long considered to be in the forefront of Chinese ideological developments. The students did not know if the suspension was temporary or if it indicated a change in direction in view of the latest events in China.

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Reform proposals sent to Spanish Cortes

MADRID, Oct. 19 (Agencies). — The Spanish government sent a draft law containing proposals for political reform to the conservative Cortes (parliament) today, starting the most important political battle of the post-Franco era.

The 565-member Cortes has a month to approve or reject the reforms under emergency procedures laid down by the government.

The government is calling for universal, direct and secret suffrage to set up a two-house parliament to replace the Cortes which is largely appointed and has a single chamber.

The government declined to change its draft law despite a move by the Council of the National Movement, only party under the late Gen. Franco, diluting some of the proposals.

But it did pass on to the Cortes the council's views. The council calls for an indirectly-elected Senate or upper house and would restrict the powers of King Juan Carlos to call a referendum.

Political observers said that if the Cortes, which could be influenced by the council, refused to approve the government reforms, the king had the option of introducing them by decree.

U.K., France still apart on oil issue

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 19 (R). — Britain and France today remained at odds over whether the Common Market should set a \$7 per barrel minimum floor price for North Sea oil, community sources said.

They said that neither country changed its long-held position at a meeting of community energy ministers here.

Britain wants the \$7 figure to protect its vast investments in its North Sea oil fields. France, backed by Italy, opposes the move for fear of irritating oil-producing countries.

France also hopes to benefit from any fall in world oil prices. British Energy Minister Tony Benn told journalists during the meeting that the \$7 minimum price was needed because Britain up to 1985 would be providing 51 per cent of the community's capital investment into oil.

He said his country had the right to protection for its investment in case oil prices suddenly slumped.

He said that British Prime Minister James Callaghan would discuss the issue with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing when he visits Paris on Nov. 12.

Vorster: Blacks will never rule S. Africa

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (R). — South African Prime Minister John Vorster was quoted today as saying he could not foresee the day when blacks will rule his country.

In an interview with the New York Times published today, Mr. Vorster insisted that his policy of independent black homelands was his government's answer to demands for black majority rule.

He said: "Our policy is clear — we wanted and have brought up the various black peoples to the stage of self-government and at this stage they will have self-government."

He added that when he becomes president on Jan. 20 "we'll do away with the Arab boycott and you can depend on that."

In New York, U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that President Ford's administration had preferred to pursue its moral goals through quiet diplomacy rather than publicly proclaiming its values.

In a speech prepared for delivery to the Synagogue Council of America, Dr. Kissinger said to insist upon the enforcement of U.S. moral preferences would mean taking up "the role of the world's policeman — a role which the American people have rejected in a decade of turmoil."

"Through quiet diplomacy this

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market turned mostly easier on restricted interest Tuesday as sterling declined, dealers said.

Some government stocks lost around 1/8 point in short and longer dated loans after early steadiness, while leading industrials generally closed off the bottom with falls of around one penny.

At 1500 the F.T. index was down 1.9 at 301.7. Oils were mostly firm. BP gained 6p while Shell rose 3p. Banks gained around 2p where changed.

Mining shares eased quietly in line with the gold bullion price and Australians picked up after some early falls.

Among companies reporting results today, Furness Withy extended an earlier 4p gain by a further 3p after the figures, while Hawker, 2p higher ahead of interim results, was marked up by another 8p immediately afterwards.

Lucas and Fisons gained 4p and 5p respectively against the general trend.

GKN lost 4p while Unilever, Beecham, and GEC all recovered earlier falls.

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